DCCUMENT RESUME

ED 049 780 LI 002 742

TITLE	National Library of Australia. Ninth Annual Report 1968-1969.
INSTITUTION	National Library of Australia, Canberra.
PUB DATE	Jun 70
NOTE	37p.
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	*Annual Reports, *Foreign Countries, Libraries, Library Collections, Library Expenditures, Library Facilities, Library Services, *National Libraries
IDENTIFIERS	*Australia

ABSTRACT

A description of the building and its operation and use, and the library functions, collections, services, and staff is provided. Financial statements are included. (AB)

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National Library of Australia

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT 1968-1969

CANBERRA

LI 002 742

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National Library of Australia,
Canberra, A.C.T.
10 June 1970

The Right Honourable the Prime Minister,

I have pleasure in presenting the ninth report of the Council of the National Library of Australia, submitted in accordance with Section 27 (2) of the National Library Act 1960-67. *This supplements the* Interim Report *tabled for the information of Honourable Senators and Members during the Budget sittings in September 1969.*

Yours faithfully,

A. GRENFELL PRICE
Chairman of the Council

The Right Honourable J.G. Gorton, M.P.,
Prime Minister of Australia,
Parliament House,
Canberra, A.C.T.

THE PRIME MINISTER OPENING THE BUILDING ON 15 AUGUST 1968

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT 1968-1969

OPENING OF THE BUILDING

The days from Thursday 15 August to Monday 19 August formed a red letter epoch in the story of the National Library of Australia and even a landmark in the history of the nation. On the Thursday afternoon the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. J.G. Gorton, M.P., opened the first section of the handsome library, which indicated that at long last the Commonwealth possessed in Canberra a building adequate to house the many activities and great collections essential to a centre of national culture.

The ceremony, which was presided over by the Chairman of the Council, Sir Grenfell Price, was attended by more than 1,000 guests, including members of the Commonwealth Senate and House of Representatives and many distinguished well-wishers from within Australia and overseas, all of whom were seated in the vast General Reference Reading Room. Very fortunate was the fact that the Vice-Chancellors of Australian and overseas universities were then attending in Australia their Tenth Congress.

In his address the Prime Minister spoke of the rich collections already assembled by the Library and his belief that "having gained the reputation it has, it will be counted as one of the world's great libraries". He also stressed the development of the National Library as a separate institution which would not prejudice but rather strengthen the services available to Parliament.

On the following day, Friday 16 August, the Deputy Chairman of the Library Council, Sir Alister McMullin, made the initial use of the Conference Room for the annual meeting of the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services over which he presided. In the evening members of the Library, together with many friends and supporters, attended an opening dinner. On Monday the Library was opened for public use for the first time and the Council tendered an evening to the staff in appreciation of their devoted services during the long years of "wandering in the wilderness", together with their remarkable achievement in moving over a million books and other items into the new building at the rate of more than 45,000 items a day. During the ceremonies Sir Frank Francis, the Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, delivered the inaugural lecture in the Library Theatre, where the first concert was also provided by the Canberra School of Music.

The Library received wide and favourable publicity from the Press, Radio and Television who were well represented at the ceremony and many elements in the building have been reproduced since by these media and in a variety of journals in Australia and abroad. Special facilities were provided for members of the staff to see the opening ceremony and for their families to inspect the building before it was seen by the public on two open days prior to 19 August.

In introducing the Prime Minister and asking him to open the building, the Chairman welcomed the many distinguished guests. He then referred very briefly to

the history of the National Library which the Federal Parliament had created without formal provisions until the government of Sir Robert Menzies, who had long been a warm friend of the Library, established the Paton Committee and adopted its recommendations, making the Library by an Act of 1960 an autonomous corporate body responsible to the Prime Minister through whom it reports annually to Parliament. Nevertheless these long years during which the Library also occupied buildings scattered through Canberra saw some splendid achievements by the first National Librarians, Arthur Wadsworth, Kenneth Binns and Harold White. These men will go down in Australian history as those who built up great and invaluable collections of library material. They also helped to inspire a number of generous private benefactors, of whom Ernest Petherick, Rex de C. Nan Kivell and Sir John Ferguson were outstanding. The National Librarians also secured the acquisition of some very important documents such as the original journal written by Captain James Cook himself during the discovery of Eastern Australia which led to the British settlement.

Valuable as were these advances they did not solve the vital problem which was to secure an adequate building, a need vigorously stressed by the Paton Committee. Fortunately not long after the passing of the National Library Act the National Capital Development Commission, led by Commissioner J.W. Overall, allotted to the Library a superb site of some ten acres near Lake Burley Griffin, ear-marked some eight million dollars for the first section of the building and brought in their trained experts to supervise the work. As noted below this was placed in the hands of the Architects, Bunning and Madden in association with T.E. O'Mahony, who worked with a Joint Building Committee from the Commission and the Library, chaired for most of the time by Associate Commissioner W.C. Andrews.

To the Architects the Library owes the very handsome and efficient building, towards which the Library staff made valuable contributions. Mr. Bunning in particular was responsible for engaging the first class artists, Leonard French, Tom Bass and Mathieu Matégot, whose contributions are mentioned later. Detailed tribute is also paid to the beautiful materials which the Architects secured for the building, both from Australia and overseas, to the contractors P.D.C. Constructions and to their skilled Australian workers.

PLANNING AND DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

The National Library building stands on the southern shore of Lake Burley Griffin and to the western side of the Parliamentary Triangle. It represents the first stage in a continuous building programme proposed by the Council to meet the immediate requirements of its collections and services and to provide for their essential growth. This concept has been accepted by the National Capital Development Commission to which the Government and the Council entrusted responsibility for the building in 1961. Planning in this context has proceeded most happily under a Joint Building Committee comprising representatives of the Library and the Commission and presided over successively by the late Grenfell Rudduck and W.C. Andrews, Associates to Commissioner J.W. Overall, with the Commission's Architects, headed by Frank Yeates, in a continuing role. The firm of Bunning and Madden in association with T.E. O'Mahony were commissioned as

the Architects for the building, the field control of which was in the hands of Noel Potter, a partner of Walter Bunning. Dr. Keyes Metcalf, former Director of Libraries at Harvard and a recognised expert on library buildings, was retained as a Consultant. Frederick Ward and Arthur Robinson were engaged to design and coordinate the furniture, furnishings and equipment with the architectural interiors. The following specialists made essential contributions in their respective spheres of work – Messrs. Macdonald, Wagner and Priddle (Structural Engineering), Messrs. Julius, Poole and Gibson (Mechanical and Electrical Engineering), Mr. Peter Knowland of Norman and Addicoat (Acoustical Advice), Charles A. Harding and Son (Quantity Surveying). The building contractors, Messrs. P.D.C. Constructions Pty. Ltd. had the task of producing a building with the highest standards of finish for which we owe a debt, above all, to the men who fashioned it with their hands.

The importance of the building to the Government and the Nation was recognised in a stone laying ceremony on 31 March 1966, at which the Prime Minister, the late Rt. Hon. Harold Holt, presided and the former Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Menzies, set the stone.

The present structure, which cost $8,614,398, is a central block of seven floors, 340 feet long by 149 feet wide, with a gross area of about 387,000 square feet and a usable floor area of about 225,000 square feet, which will be increased to about 307,000 square feet after the completion of unfinished areas in the two floors below ground. A small area of 6,500 square feet was completed during the year. The central block rises on an expansive podium which will progressively become the main book repository with an ultimate capacity of up to 12 million volumes. The exterior of the building, which is in the spirit of classical design, expresses a calm monumentality and its noble proportions provide a notable addition to the architecture of the National Capital.

Broad flights of steps give access to the forecourt with its fountains and to the podium level. The entrance foyer, designed to create a sense of spaciousness appropriate to the scale of the building, contains exhibition areas on both the ground and first floors. It leads to the Catalogue-Bibliography Room and to the General Reference Reading Room, which is 168 feet long by 38 feet wide and overlooks the Lake. Smaller reading rooms are available for advanced studies and for the use of special materials; the Ferguson Room, which houses the rare Australiana, is named in honour of the late noted bibliographer. A Conference Room is provided on the fourth floor and a Theatre, seating 300, is situated below the foyer.

All materials used in the construction were carefully selected for their fine and lasting qualities. The soaring cruciform columns are faced with white Carrara marble and are set against the main walls of Roman stone. Gold Wombeyan marble forms the floor of the foyer and its staircase is of Pentelic marble from the Parthenon quarry. The vault-like podium is paved with black and grey-green Norwegian slate and clad in trachyte from Bowral. The window casements are bronze and the roof is sheathed in copper. All the finishing timbers are Australian : black bean, jarrah, red cedar and Tasmanian oak.

Three notable works of art enrich the building. The tapestries hanging in the foyer were designed by the French artist, Mathieu Matégot, and were woven in

Aubusson from Australian wool. The coloured glass windows are by Leonard French and over the entrance doors is a beaten copper relief, 70 feet long, by Tom Bass. Furnishing was a specially important element of the building in which the factors of efficiency, economy and beauty were happily related by designers Ward and Robinson.

OPERATION AND USE OF THE BUILDING

As the Council confidently expected, the building has allowed the Library to provide even more effectively the services expected of it. For example, services to the Parliament and to Government Departments have improved greatly as a result of consolidation of collections, closer proximity and more frequent consultation with Parliamentary and Departmental officers. For the first time the collections have become readily accessible to all users who have visited the reading rooms in increasing numbers. The total for the year was 31,301. While the primary purpose of the Library is to serve the needs of scholars and research workers throughout Australia at tertiary level and in government and private activity, the Council has opened the General Reference Reading Room to the general public. This service, rare in national libraries overseas, has been warmly welcomed and widely used by readers who increasingly include undergraduates and even high school students.

The Library has also proved very attractive to visitors, the total number entering the building between 19 August and 30 June being 377,717. They have enjoyed the decorative elements in the foyer and found great interest in the exhibitions mounted by the Library and by Australian and overseas bodies. These have been made possible by the dedicated skill of Arthur Robinson, who has been retained by the Library as a Consultant to design also the reproductions from the pictorial and other collections. These are sold to visitors from the Print Shop in the foyer, along with the Library's publications.

The Council also decided to make the Theatre and Conference Room available for meetings, lectures and film screenings and these facilities have been widely used by government departments and by national, international and scholarly groups meeting in Canberra. These associations have provided a natural and mutually useful relationship between the Library and the world of scholarship and research. This has been further developed through the Council's policy of offering accommodation in the building to a number of learned societies on the model of the Library of Congress at Washington. The Australian Humanities Research Council and the Social Science Research Council of Australia have established their headquarters in the building, bringing them into close contact with the staff and the collections of the Library. A limited amount of storage space has also been provided in the unfinished basement for the Commonwealth art collections pending the erection of the Australian National Gallery.

The general operation and maintenance of the building and grounds have been conducted in close and effective association with a number of Commonwealth Departments. The building continues to be the property of the Commonwealth of Australia for which the Minister for the Interior and his Department are responsible to the Government. The Department of Works took over the operation of the air conditioning plant and other maintenance aspects of the building on 1 April when

the contractor's responsibility for the building ceased. The A.C.T. Electricity Authority maintains the electrical services and the Parks and Gardens Administration cares for the grounds around the Library. Cleaning services are provided by private contractors, as are also the security services which involve the control of microwave and ultrasonic detection devices to protect the Library's rare and valuable collections.

FUNCTIONS AND MANAGEMENT OF THE LIBRARY

The Council held six meetings during the year. Leave of absence was granted to Sir Harold Wyndham in March. The Building Committee represented the Council at meetings of the Joint Building Committee of the National Capital Development Commission and the Library. The year's experience of operating in the new building has shown that the wide powers and freedoms which the Government and the Parliament gave the Council under its Act to carry out its important functions were both necessary and adequate. This seems to the Council an appropriate occasion to restate its objectives.

National libraries differ widely in their origins and activities. The functions of the National Library of Australia are designed to support the needs of research and inquiry in a country which has suddenly entered a period of unprecedented national growth. The Library's functions combine four concepts of national library service. The first follows the pattern set by the Library of Congress. It is distinguished by its special responsibility for service to the central government, including the Parliament of the Commonwealth. The interests of the executive departments parallel those of the Parliament. Each of these has a specialised collection of library material and increasingly research services based on it. But the Government looks on a strong central source of wider information and advice in the National Library as a major economy in the provision of its total reference and research needs. Such needs arise also in the Australian missions abroad where the National Library provides reference libraries to 75 posts. These are available also to inquirers in these countries and are widely used and appreciated. A further element in the service to the central Government is the provision of free public library services in Commonwealth Territories. In the Australian Capital Territory, for example, the Government has asked the National Library to establish and maintain the Canberra Public Library Service, in the absence of the normal local government authority. In other Commonwealth Territories library services, provided by their respective administrations, have been assisted as required.

The second and third concepts of national library service stem from the older libraries of Europe, but are still highly relevant. The second is that the national library is a place to which advanced scholars and research workers can turn with confidence for what is most significant in the literature of other countries. The third is that a national library is the natural repository for the record of the life and achievements of its own people. In developing these concepts of library service, the National Library of Australia is aware that the needs of government and of the world of scholarship and research have much in common. Both appreciate that Australians cannot understand the present and plan for the future without knowledge of the past, whether in international relations or in domestic affairs.

Australia's active participation in world affairs is very recent. This has created new demands for accurate and up to date information about other countries, not only the great powers but also the emerging nations of Africa and the Asian countries, with which our future may be closely linked. Australians know something of their recent development but little of their historical and cultural background, from which they also may have much to learn.

The Library therefore actively collects not only current material in the major languages but maintains an unremitting search for collections of earlier material. This brings it into severe competition with libraries and collectors in other countries and calls for the continuing moral and financial support which it has had over the years from successive Parliaments, Governments and public officials, encouraged by Prime Ministers who have shown a deep interest in the Library's objectives. In the systematic development of its collections the Library has also had the encouragement and support of an increasing number of donors, bibliographers, scholars and collectors. Their private libraries absorbed into the main collection of the National Library have carried with them the scholarship, research and persistent purpose of their builders.

What has been said above about the importance of retrospective collections in other countries applies with even greater force to records relating to Australia and the Australian people. Here the Library has the obligation, under its Act of 1960, to build up a comprehensive collection. This recognises the new consciousness which Australians have of themselves and of their past and their growing interest in re-examining national attitudes and policies. These attitudes are reflected in the research now going on into political and social issues and in activity in the wider fields of creative work, including film production as well as writing. Scholars and creative workers of all kinds now turn increasingly and naturally to their National Library as its collections grow.

The supply of current printed material has been supported by legal deposit, in the case of the Library under the *Copyright Act* since 1912. Earlier material is increasingly difficult to find and has become expensive. However the Library continues to receive some of it by gift and otherwise taxes its resources to ensure that the national collection will ultimately be comprehensive. Recording the national literature is a concurrent obligation of national libraries which the *Australian national bibliography* and a variety of other publications discharge. The Library also issues *Australian books,* a carefully chosen annual list of the most important works about Australia still in print. This has done much to make the Australian people better known to themselves and better understood elsewhere.

The Library's extensive collection of Australian books, newspapers and periodicals is supported by other material in many forms. These include maps, manuscripts, microfilms, paintings, drawings, prints and photographs. The pictorial material covers New Zealand and the South Pacific as well as Australia and is being widely used by authors and publishers in a world wide upsurge in the production of illustrated books. The map collection has no regional limitations, serving as it does the national need for detailed geographical knowledge of other countries as well as the basic purposes of scholarship.

The manuscript collection is a most important part of the total record of the life

and achievements of the Australian people. It covers historic happenings and political, social and cultural developments on a national scale or affecting national policies. Records are also collected of notable and representative people who have also been recorded on tape as part of a wide collection of sound recordings. These newer means of communicating ideas are specially relevant to a young country. Almost the whole period of Australia's major development has been covered by photography and almost half by sound recordings and moving picture films.

Australian moving picture films have been collected as part of a wider service. The Library maintains the major collection in Australia of scientific, educational and cultural films from all countries for nationwide distribution. These films have so far been used mainly in the daily life and work of the Australian people, in groups of all kinds from schools to universities and in the wider adult community. They have also been helpful to film producers and film study groups who may be expected to make even more effective use of them in response to new initiatives and support for film development.

The fourth concept of national library service, more recent than the others, is one which UNESCO has done much to foster. It calls for the National Library to exercise leadership in library science and affairs and to promote co-operation and co-ordination of library services in the country as a whole. The collections described above are freely lent to other libraries throughout Australia to supplement resources which are still seriously inadequate to meet our national needs. The existence of a strong central collection is therefore not only necessary but, as with the Library's central service to the Commonwealth departments, a major economy in the provision of library services for the nation as a whole. The efficient use of the total book resources is promoted through a series of union catalogues of the major holdings of Australian libraries. These cover manuscripts, newspapers and periodical publications as well as books. Most of them have been compiled by the National Library using microfilm and continuous xerography and they have been published or made available through teleprinter links.

These technological processes, developed for wider community purposes, are being increasingly applied to the service of libraries and adapted accordingly. This is equally true of more recent inventions such as electronic data processing, which is now used by libraries for information retrieval in a number of fields. In one of these the National Library has already accepted responsibility for bringing to Australia the fruits of research and activity elsewhere. During the year, at the request of the Commonwealth Department of Health, an agreement was signed with the National Library of Medicine in the United States under which the Library will make available to Australian biomedical research workers and the professions generally the latest knowledge in their fields.

Computers will be used but these are expensive to buy and to operate. This underlines the need for Australia wide co-operation in plans for information retrieval in other fields as they develop. Close relations are maintained with Commonwealth departments and agencies, as the *National Library Act* requires. However, the machinery for wider cooperation between the National and other libraries exists in the Library Association of Australia and the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services, the body which represents the principal library

authorities and their libraries. In addition to information retrieval and bibliographical activities in the widest sense, a major current concern of AACOBS is to promote a national plan for the development of book resources on a cooperative basis. AACOBS is well recognised as an association of members of equal standing. However, the National Library plays a leading part in its work and provides its Secretariat and its main financial resources.

This brief restatement of National Library functions emphasises their dependence on collections. A summary account of these might, therefore, be helpful before we proceed to the normal detailed record of the year's work. The collections are already capable of supporting advanced research for the purposes of government and scholarship. However, it should be remembered that the policy which has made this scale of collecting possible made its great advances only after World War II and that its success has depended to an unusual degree on the attraction of notable private collections. There are, therefore, unexpected gaps in the collections. Above all, their future development will continue to depend on the availability of formed collections and the persistence with which they are sought.

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

When the Library entered its new building it held more than a million books, many thousands of pamphlets, 35,000 current serial titles, 2,000 manuscript accessions, 170,000 maps and 400,000 aerial photographs, 25,000 pictures and prints, 100,000 photographs, 11,000,000 feet of moving picture films and 20,000 reels of microfilm, as well as other microform copies of printed and manuscript sources and a substantial collection of sound recordings. These collections represent the Library's continuing endeavour to secure an extensive range of current materials in the major languages and at the same time to develop research strength in the older materials in which Australia, as a new country, is still comparatively weak.

To acquire the current publications of the major countries, the Library has established blanket orders for the most important books as they appear. Those of significant current interest are supplied by air. All are accessible to readers within 24 hours of their arrival. These books are supported by extensive arrangements for the deposit of the publications of governments, inter-governmental bodies and institutions and a widening range of periodicals and newspapers, many of them also received by air. The Library has therefore developed a great strength in materials for the study of all aspects of current affairs.

For earlier material, the Library has so far relied on acquiring formed private libraries rather than on systematic collection building, though this is recognised as essential and is being developed. The Kashnor collection on the development of Britain and Ireland from 1650 to 1870, acquired in the 1950's, was the first formed collection purchased. To this was added a decade later a unique collection of the Confidential Prints of the British Foreign Office since 1840 and a complete set of British Parliamentary Papers from 1715. Then followed the notable literature collection of David Nichol Smith, Merton Professor of English at Oxford, comprising 5,000 volumes published in the 18th century and 5,000 relating to the literature of that great age of reason. This provided the occasion for a Memorial Seminar in 18th Century Studies which attracted scholars from Australia and

abroad and plans have been advanced during the year for a Second David Nichol Smith Memorial Seminar in August 1970. The association of a research library with the systematic use of its collections in this way helps its recognition and development as an institution serving the needs of scholarship.

The Nichol Smith library has since been supported by the collection of 4,000 volumes formed by the late C.T. Onions, Editor of *The Oxford English dictionary*, including the correspondence. A most romantic discovery was one of the three surviving examplars of the final 1297 draft of *Magna Carta,* found in the vaults of the small school of Bruton in Somerset. This was displayed from 1952 onwards in the King's Hall at Parliament House to which it was restored, at the request of the Parliament, after a brief exhibition in the foyer of the new building. One of the most important British collections acquired is the complete library of the Clifford family which is so well known for the association of Thomas with the Cabal in Charles II's reign. This includes more than 10,000 volumes on the 17th and 18th century as well as almost 50 manuscripts from the 14th century on. The library matches the variety of the talents and interests of this notable family and throws light especially on the political, legal, economic and ecclesiastical aspects of English history. In all fields, however, the variety and rarity of the works are noteworthy features. The same features distinguish another collection, that of one of the great houses of Northern Ireland, and sections of other family collections now in the Library. This has made possible and necessary the establishment in the new building of a separate collection of rare books, numbering already 40,000 and growing steadily.

The British background of Australians and their familiarity with the English language have naturally promoted and helped the Library's collecting of the outstanding records of British life and thought described above. European influence on the world and indeed on Australian settlement and culture has also caused the Library to give close attention to the record of the development of European countries and of their expansion overseas. A notable example is a remarkable collection of some 4,500 items relating to Mauritius, strong in history, literature and government publications from the early 18th century to the 1960's and therefore a valuable source on the colonial policies of the French, the Dutch and the Portuguese. Much of the material the Library has assembled on Africa is also concerned with the colonial affairs of Portugal and of Belgium. Retrospective collections on the fundamental history and civilization of the European countries themselves are not yet strong. Some progress has been made with Russian material since the Revolution and with Germanic material, including a major collection now being assembled as a gift from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Library is stronger on material relating to France where at least one important period of French history, the French Revolution, has been well covered with a private library and a further collection of more than 11,000 contemporary pamphlets. Collections in the other Romanic languages are not yet strong, except in relation to Portuguese expansion, as indicated later. However, plans for the development of Italian and Spanish collections are being advanced. The Netherlands is well represented through the library of Professor Kern, Dutch indologist and founder of the Oriental Institute which bears his name.

This will also provide a great source for the understanding of the history of Indonesia, our near northern neighbour. The Library is collecting extensively on South East Asia as a whole, both in Western and the vernacular languages. Its holdings in the Thai language are a good example. Further north, the first formed collection in Spanish on the Philippines and the prospect of others emerged during the year. What was once accepted as the Far East has now become our Near North and the growing collections of current publications from Japan, China and Korea have been supported by many formed collections and microfilm series both in Western and the vernacular languages, giving a total of almost 100,000 volumes. Most notable for China are the 4,000 volume library of Professor Yetts on ancient Chinese art and archaeology and the collection of Professor Fang on modern China and, for Japan, a microfilm of two million pages of records of the Japanese Foreign Office from 1868 to 1945.

This period which followed Western contact with Japan has specially attracted us. Contact with Asia as a whole also forms the scope of the extensive collection on Portuguese activity in Asia built up by J.M. Braga, who is now also with the Library. The vast literature of India and Pakistan has scarcely been tapped, though the Library is strong in publications in English relating to these countries. The variety of vernacular languages is a problem, as is the relatively unorganized state of the publishing and book trades, a common factor in the emerging nations of Asia and Africa. For these continents cooperative arrangements are a possible solution which the Library is exploring in association with other libraries in Australia and abroad.

The growing influence of the American continents in the modern world has naturally been recognised by the Library, first in the systematic acquisition of research material on the achievements and policies of the people of the United States. This began in 1945 as a Commonwealth Government recognition of the new association between our two countries. The aim was mutual understanding and cooperation through books. Australian scholars would study American affairs in close association with American scholars using the comprehensive collections in the National Library relating to Australia. The Library plans to increase its holdings of material relating to the United States from 70,000 to 200,000 volumes within 10 years. Canadian holdings are being strengthened before the 20th century to which most of the present collections relate and a substantial collection on Mexico is in prospect. Meanwhile, a notable acquisition of 12,000 volumes of modern books and journals in Portuguese on Brazil is the first major collection on a Latin American country to come to Australia.

American and Asian countries have a common interest in the Pacific which has meant so much to Australia since European explorers skirted our coasts from the 16th century on. The National Library has sought significant collections on this wide area, directly and through cooperative arrangements with institutions as far apart as Australia, Britain, New Zealand and the United States. As a result, more than 4 million pages relating to Australia and the Pacific have been copied from institutions in these countries, in Europe and in the Pacific area itself. This body of microfilm supplements in an important way the basic printed Australiana collections which are appropriately the greatest single strength of the Library.

These have benefited greatly from the absorption of private collections gathered with knowledge and purpose by a long line of devoted collectors. Together these would exceed 100,000 items. They are too numerous, and indeed well known, to need detailed individual description.

The most noteworthy are naturally those of general Australian and Pacific area interest and a wide cover of printed, manuscript and pictorial material such as the Ferguson, Petherick and Nan Kivell collections. There are also a number of specialist collections of great importance such as the Holmes library on Federation and several others on politics and local history; the Cumpston collection on public health; the fine library assembled by Gregory Mathews, the Australian ornithologist; and others, mainly of pictorial material, on natural history. The pictorial collections in the Library cover not only the natural history and the changing landscape of our country but also events and the people and the way they lived, including their buildings. Hardy Wilson's collection of original drawings of our fast disappearing early colonial architecture is an outstanding example of the value of pictorial material to a collection of Australiana. Photographs are also collected on an increasing scale to illustrate the history of photography as well as to document Australian life.

All these forms of material are of course strongly supported by manuscript records of all kinds, including journals, diaries, notebooks, correspondence and other papers and, more recently, tape recordings. The manuscripts fall into three main groups. The first, concerned with exploration and the early years of settlement, includes the secret instructions to Cook and the journal kept in his own hand on the first voyage. The second group, concerned with Commonwealth political and administrative history, includes the private papers of Governors-General from the time of Lord Tennyson; Prime Ministers, Ministers and Members of Parliament from Sir Edmund Barton on; public officials from Federation on, such as Sir Robert Garran and Atlee Hunt; and the papers of a wide variety of public bodies. The third group includes the manuscripts of creative workers, mainly writers, from Henry Handel Richardson to Vance and Nettie Palmer and, more recently, of leading artists and architects. There are many collections of manuscripts which fall outside these broad classifications. One of the most notable of these records the contribution which Australian women have made to the national life. Women are represented mainly in the papers of the corporate bodies to which they have belonged, but their private papers are also welcomed in the National Library. So also are those of other notable and representative Australians and of national organizations in fulfilment of the Library's responsibility to document the life and achievements of the Australian people.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE GENERAL COLLECTIONS

Accessions to the collection of printed material maintained the wide subject range of former years and showed a considerable increase in volume over that of 1967/68. Apart from the additions to the sepcial collections described elsewhere in this Report, acquisitions totalled 89,764 volumes, 10,603 pamphlets, 1,513 reels of microfilm of printed materials and 7,490 new serial titles. Of these 5,388 volumes, 307 new serial titles and 222 reels of microfilm were in Chinese, Japanese, Korean

and Thai scripts. Total expenditure on library materials of all kinds for the permanent collections was $685,587.

Emphasis was placed upon widening the cover of current publications from overseas and upon arrangements for air supply of the more important material. Three substantial blanket order arrangements with agents in countries overseas were added to those previously established. The new orders cover publications from the U.S.S.R., books published in India in the English language and in English and Spanish in the Philippines. The National Librarian's visit to Southeast Asia in May enabled some new initiatives to be taken in supply arrangements covering new publications in a number of countries. Special attention was devoted to current publications from Indonesia. The results of investigation of supply problems and an experimental acquisition project which were given special attention by the National Librarian during his visit lead to the hope that a joint project will be found possible to meet the needs of eleven interested Australian libraries. Participation in the Latin American Co-operative Acquisition Programme was extended to increase the cover of current publications from South and Central America.

During the year the Library moved closer to its objective of establishing current supply of the principal newspapers of all overseas countries. Of these 66 are regularly received by air. To ensure its coverage of newspapers which are uncertain or spasmodic in supply the Library has taken out membership of the Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project conducted by the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago.

In addition to a substantial number of new periodical subscriptions, the Library has successfully extended the number of serial publications deposited by gift and exchange. One group to which particular attention has been given is that of the publications of overseas banks which now constitute a significant strength in the Library's collection. International organisations with which arrangements were made for the deposit of their publications included the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, the International Wheat Council, the International Vine and Wine Office, the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and the European Organisation for Nuclear Research.

Other agreements concluded during the year bring to the Library all publications of the Pennsylvania State University Press, Leicester University Press, the Canadian Welfare Council, the Civic Trust (U.K.), Japanese Oceanographic Data Center and the *Annual reports* of a large number of Maltese Government departments and instrumentalities.

Both facsimile reproduction and formed collections contributed to the development of holdings of non-current materials.

An important collection of music, both Australian and non-Australian, assembled by the music critic Kenneth Hince has brought to the Library valuable manuscript and other sources for the study of the sociology and history of the development of music and musical life in Australia. In addition it includes musical scores, albums, sheet music and 2,500 monographs which are strong in their representation of French music of the 19th century, the British renaissance in music in the early part of this century, biography and works of criticism.

A notable addition to the Library's modern bibliographical holdings was a

collection of 2,036 monographs, 861 serials and some loose leaf examples of printing, mainly of the 20th century, originally formed by John Gartner of the Hawthorn Press.

Another collection, strong in its own subject field was that of the late Dr. F.L. Cross, formerly Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Oxford, consisting of over 4,900 volumes.

The Library's substantial resources for French studies have been considerably strengthened by the purchase of some 2,500 volumes of French literary and historical works, many of which formed part of the library of the Florentine scholar and writer, Guiseppe Pelli, 1729-1808, Director and historian of the Galleria di Firenze. It is rich in 18th and early 19th century imprints and contains works by many writers not at present held by Australian libraries.

Amongst smaller collections acquired by the Library were: 381 volumes published in Denmark and comprising reference works, bibliographies and collected editions; 77 items from the catalogue of the Librairie Paul Jammes entitled *Collection de livres condamnés poursuivis et détruits* and covering mainly the century and a half from the beginning of the Jansenist movement to the French Revolution; 138 items relating to the folklore of South and Central America; 200 items relating to the Congo; some 450 socialist pamphlets, reprints and smaller works published in the Netherlands between 1900 and 1940; over 180 volumes relating to Indonesia published in Europe in the period 1900-1945; and some 200 volumes of Russian works, many of them pre-Revolutionary imprints, and the 90 volume Jubilee edition of Tolstoy's *Polnoe sobranie sochinenii* (edited by V.G. Chertkova, Moscow, 1929-1958).

A notable feature of the year was the many important gifts made by governments, libraries, book suppliers and individuals who sought in that way to mark the opening of the new building. These have been followed by many others, especially those of private citizens who have welcomed the transfer of the National Library to a building which provides an hospitable home for scholarship and research. The Council wishes to place on record its thanks to these donors.

In the development of its collections, the Library has continued to consult with other institutions, and particularly with the Australian National University, whose scholars have given inestimable help in identifying material for acquisition. It has had the advantage also of the presence of Mr. J.M. Braga, who in addition to working on his collection, which the Library acquired some time ago, has acted as its consultant on Portuguese materials. Dr. P. Voorhoeve, a distinguished scholar and librarian formerly associated with the Royal Batavia Society in Djakarta and the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology at the Hague, reported on the Library's Indonesian collections. Mr. Geoffrey Tan, Librarian of the High Court Library in Kuching, advised the Library on the acquisition of legal materials from Sarawak and Sabah.

AUSTRALIAN COLLECTIONS

The year has been notable for the introduction of further planned development of the Australian collections. With the opening of the new building, a systematic and personal approach was made by the National Librarian to the heads of all

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Commonwealth and State government departments and authorities to ensure that the Library receives promptly all publications and near print material issued by all Australian government authorities. The response has been most rewarding and has contributed to an almost comprehensive coverage of current government publications. There is, however, much more work to be done on the completion of back sets.

Current Australian commercial publications are being acquired more systematically through the introduction of a blanket order with a library supplier and by thorough scanning of newspapers and journals for references to seminars, conferences and meetings, as well as to the formation of new corporate bodies of all kinds. Together with advance information gained through pre-publication cataloguing of Australian publications and the proclamation of the *Copyright Act* of 1968, all avenues are now being explored to ensure as complete a coverage as possible. Special emphasis is also being placed on company reports, including those of mining companies, the reports of educational institutions, student newspapers and protest literature of all kinds.

The Library is also subscribing to the project undertaken by a Sydney firm which began microfilming current editions of 145 New South Wales provincial newspapers early in 1969. In addition microfilm was acquired of *The primary producer*, the official organ of the Farmers and Settlers Association of Western Australia, 1917-1947, and *The Freeman's journal*, Sydney, which later became the *Catholic Freeman's journal*, 1850-1875.

The continuous searching of overseas and Australian dealers' catalogues reveals that the proportion of retrospective material already held by the Library is increasing substantially in relation to what is available on the open market. Nevertheless, the Library acquired 452 monographs, many of them rare European editions.

The year has been a fruitful one so far as manuscripts are concerned. Important additions have been made to already strong subject areas. Another feature of the year's acquisitions is the increased amount of significant privately held material which has been lent for photocopying. These loans have in many instances carried a promise of the eventual deposit with the Library of the original documents.

Papers received relating to politics and administration included those of Governor-General Lord Stonehaven and Prime Minister Sir George Reid, J.P. Abbott, the Australian Women's Charter, P.J. Clarey, Allan Fraser, R.F.H. Green, R.V. Keane, Sir Walter McNicoll, H.K. Nock, V.C. Thompson and Adela Pankhurst Walsh. A notable gift was made by Mrs. Mary Pinney of Bowral, who travelled to Canberra to present the papers of her father Sir Hubert Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of Papua from 1908 to 1940, for addition to the existing collection of Murray Family papers. The gift was received for the Library by the Prime Minister. Other already established collections, including those of Mrs. Ivy Brookes, Sir Isaac Isaacs, Sir Samuel McCaughey and Sir Josiah Symon were supplemented by further acquisitions. Literary papers received included material of Roy Connolly, A.H. Davis, Alan Marshall, Vance and Nettie Palmer, Hal Porter, Maslyn Williams and a very substantial collection of manuscripts of Nevil Shute Norway. Among the family papers either presented or lent for copying were those

of J.B. Castieau, Sir Frederick Darley, Reverend William Hamilton, G.B. Kater, Reverend Daniel Mathews, Clunies Ross, James Shaw and a small number relating to Lachlan Macquarie. Additional to these was a special group concerning families settled on the Monaro. These papers included those of the Brookes, Davis, Haslingden, Pratt, McPhie and Whittakers families. Most of these papers were made available for copying through the good offices of Sir Keith Hancock, who has also placed many of his own papers with the Library. Substantial material relating to men in public life included names such as Sir John Teasdale, Octavius Beale and C.R. Bull.

Microfilming in London of Australian and Pacific source material under the Australian Joint Copying Project has proceeded satisfactorily. Microfilms received during the year include copies of Admiralty papers, 1840-1900, Colonial Office correspondence with Fiji, 1903-1920, Foreign Office correspondence on Borneo, 1842-1905, and Treasury Board papers, 1783-1818. Material selected and awaiting copying includes records of the Audit Office, Foreign Office and Admiralty. Searching outside the Public Record Office has been carried out at the Bedfordshire and the Essex Record Offices.

Work has begun on a guide to the microfilm produced under the Project, in association with The Library of New South Wales. The project may be expected to be further advanced following the completion next year of the *Guide to manuscripts in the British Isles relating to Australia and the Pacific Islands*. This major survey of the holdings of some 250 repositories has been conducted, under the editorship of Miss Mander-Jones, by the National Library in association with the Australian National University. Publication is planned for 1971.

The first microfilms of material located and copied by the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau were distributed amongst the participating libraries. The work of this Bureau will bring to the use of scholars material hitherto in private hands and widely scattered throughout Australia and the Pacific. The records of the Roman Catholic Church in the North Solomon Islands, the proceedings of the Cook Islands Legislative Assembly from 1951 to 1962, Ian Grabowsky's history of civil aviation in Papua and New Guinea, 1913-1935, and a number of diaries and journals relating to several Pacific Islands were copied during the first year of operation.

ORIENTAL COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES

The Oriental book collections, comprising works in Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Thai languages, grew by 5625 titles during the year, in addition to 233 reels of microfilm in Chinese and Japanese. Arrangements were also made for the acquisition from the Union Research Institute in Hong Kong of 1306 reels on microfilm of the classified files on mainland China. The Oriental collection now includes 80,337 volumes, 2501 serial titles and 2600 reels of microfilm.

Use of the collections, which is largely from the universities, has remained at almost the same level as last year. A total of 367 reference queries were handled and 1,765 volumes were sent on interlibrary loan. It is expected, however, that this will increase as the collections become even more widely known through the Library's participation in the 28th International Congress of Orientalists to be held in Canberra in 1971.

Though the rate of the cataloguing of the collections lags behind their development, every effort is being made to speed up cataloguing procedures by the use of entries in the Library's deposit set of Library of Congress catalogue cards and cards from the National Diet Library of Japan. Cataloguing of the collections covered 1794 monograph and 120 serial titles during the year.

RARE BOOK COLLECTION AND SERVICES

The rare book collection can be said to have come of age and the importance of rare books in a national library has accordingly been recognised by the appointment of a Keeper.

The collections were segregated from the general collections before the move to the new building and are now housed in a specially controlled stack adjacent to the Rare Book and Manuscript Reading Room. This provides better facilities for their preservation and use and, as a result, they are receiving closer attention from advanced scholars.

The collections, which now number 20,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets, include all rare books, other than Australiana, together with private press books, limited editions and some other classes of books considered to be particularly precious.

The Reading Room has provided 1,600 books for 380 readers, the collections most used being the Kashnor, the Nichol Smith and French Revolution collections.

The 18th century French collections have been strengthened especially by the purchase of the Pelli Collection and by other acquisitions reported elsewhere.

FILM COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES

The Library's primary emphasis in collecting has so far been on recent 16 mm films from all countries on matters of special concern to the Australian people in their daily life and work. The recent widespread revival of interest in the future of the Australian film industry will make it necessary for the Library greatly to increase its holdings of films of special interest to producers and film study groups. This increased activity has already been reflected in the production of documentary films. During the year 403 documentary films were listed in the Library's annual catalogue *Australian films*, more than twice the number listed as recently as ten years ago.

The use of the Library's collection of early Australian films follows a similar trend. Film and television producers are becoming increasingly aware of the enormous wealth of early films in the collections. This resource was most effectively used by the Commonwealth Film Unit in the production of *The pictures that moved*, an outstanding history of the cinema in this country.

During the year 586 films were added to the collections and approximately 250,000 feet of early 35 mm Australian films were transferred to safety stock for preservation.

Undoubtedly the most important addition to the Australian historical collections was the Lumière film on the Melbourne Cup of 1896, the earliest Australian film known to exist. In a year that was noteworthy for the number and importance of earlier films acquired several deserve special mention. These include

The life story of John Lee (1917), Charles Chauvel's *Moth of Moonbi* (1925) and *Greenhide* (1926) and Tim Burstall's *2000 weeks* (1969).

Emphasis on the specialised film is still apparent in user demands. Loans from the general lending collection continued at the same level, 28,796 films being distributed from the Library during the year. This involved the checking, and where necessary repair and maintenance, of 29 million feet of 16 mm film.

The number of films screened for Parliament, Government Departments, other official bodies and representatives of overseas Governments increased by 5% to 2,005. One of these, the Embassy of Japan, has made its film collections available for inclusion in the general lending collection and others have shown interest in the distribution possibilities of the Library.

MAP COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES

A considerable increase in the general use of the map collections at an advanced level has been a feature of the year. More than 1000 requests were received, an increase of 125% over the previous year, despite a notable reduction in ready reference enquiries.

The 78 demands for aerial photography reflect the keen interest in this part of the collection, now that it is more readily accessible. Aerial photography is being used mainly by workers in the field of ecology, forestry, geology, soils and geomorphology. Serious consideration will have to be given to the possibility of completing and up-dating the 400,000 aerial photographs of the land surface of Australia with the more recent photography by Federal and State agencies.

The collection continues to grow at a satisfactory rate and now totals 189,035, an increase of 13,658 pieces, over half of which were of the Australasian area. Other areas to benefit substantially were Asia, Africa and Europe. Some important historical atlases and single maps were purchased, as well as the high quality facsimiles of important historical atlases now available.

Additions to the staff have made it possible to begin regular listing of the Australian maps received in the collection. *Australian maps* appeared in October, January and March and the first annual cumulation is in an advanced stage of preparation. It has had a favourable reception and appears to have been of service to a wide range of map users.

Very real progress has also been made with the control of the collection. Cataloguing of single sheet maps has been proceeding satisfactorily and over 14,000 series maps were brought under full control with the production of index maps showing sheet lines and holdings.

PICTORIAL COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES

The Pictorial staff has been strengthened during the year by the appointment of a Keeper and a Cataloguer. The Conservator, who completed his training with the Art Gallery of New South Wales in January, has already begun work on the restoration of the collections. In this work, the Library has had the advice of its Consultant on Conservation, Mr. W. Boustead, Conservator at the Art Gallery of New South Wales.

The pictorial collection has been particularly fortunate in the gifts attracted to

the Library this year. Especially notable are a portrait in oils of Henry Handel Richardson by Rupert Bunny, presented by The Lady Casey, and two wash drawings by John Webber, Cook's artist on his third expedition, of scenes in Tongatabu, presented by the National Library and the Public Archives of Canada.

The major purchase during the year was a collection of 139 drawings and watercolours by William Westall, Flinders' artist on his circumnavigation of Australia. This had long been the treasured possession of the Royal Commonwealth Society in London. Other purchases included a watercolour of the ship *Rattlesnake* by Sir Oswald Brierly and a watercolour view of the Wickham River by H.S. Melville, painted in 1843.

The use of the collections, principally by authors, film producers and publishers, has increased considerably during the year. More than 400 users visited the collections to inspect material. Two books were published based very largely on the collections: *The restless years* (Jacaranda Press) and *Augustus Earle in New Zealand* by Anthony Murray-Oliver.

The photographic collections, which aim to illustrate the history of photography in Australia as well as to provide a visual record of Australian development, have been significantly increased by a large collection of bromoils of the late R.V. Simpson and with photographs from the *Sun-Herald* office. The Library continues to benefit from the services of Mr. Keast Burke as Consultant on Photography.

The Library's photographic service, recently established, and despite its limited staff, fulfilled 309 orders for 3,382 prints, an increase of 65% on the previous year. Prints made for all purposes, including preservation of the collections and library exhibitions, numbered 12,265.

The appointment of a Cataloguer has led to a substantial improvement in the number of items fully processed. Pictures in this category now number 2,803, an increase of 2,403 over last year's figure.

The collections now number 20,606 pictures and 48,845 photographs.

EXHIBITIONS

The excellent facilities which the new building provides in its handsome foyer to mount exhibitions and the interest of the large number of visitors to the building have encouraged the Council to develop this rewarding activity.

The main exhibitions on the ground floor of the foyer have been designed to give the visitor an appreciation of the range and quality of the Library's collections and above all to display a number of its greatest treasures. The journal kept by Captain Cook on his hirst voyage has been shown along with related material. On the first floor of the foyer an exhibition, *Exploration by sea,* also included material of Cook interest.

An exhibition of Brazilian and Portuguese library material, selected from two of the largest and most valuable private collections added to the Library in recent years, was mounted in the theatre foyer. This exhibition, presented in association with the Embassies of Brazil and Portugal, was opened on 17 March by the Minister for External Affairs, the Hon. Gordon Freeth, M.P. It stood for 11 weeks and was seen by more than 111,000 people. Other exhibitions included a small display of Mexican jewellery of the pre-hispanic period provided by the Embassy of Mexico

and an exhibition of Eskimo art mounted in association with the Canadian High Commission.

The Library also presented an exhibition, *Four centuries of cartography*, in the lower corridor of Parliament House to mark the completion of the 1,250,000 series mapping of Australia. It also assisted in the preparation of an exhibition held at the Academy of Science to support the Cook Bicentenary Symposium. A small display was mounted at the Moomba Pacific Book Fair held in Melbourne during March.

PUBLISHING SERVICES

Many of the Library's publications are referred to elsewhere in this Report. Apart from the Library's regular publishing programme, further attention was given during the year to widening it to meet the sales demand of the increasing number of visitors to the Library.

A considerable range of postcards and prints of the Library and of items in its collections, along with the various publications of the Library, are on sale in the Print Shop adjacent to the foyer. Total sales during the year amounted to $12,600. The principal special publication was a 64 page illustrated book, *National Library of Australia*, produced to mark the opening of the new building. In view of the wide public interest in the Print Shop, it is planned to increase the number of publications available for sale.

REFERENCE SERVICES

It has been a considerable satisfaction to the Council to see the growing use of the national collection under the conditions which it has so long sought to provide.

The Council reaffirms its view that, as a national library, its collections and services should be made available as widely and freely as possible throughout Australia for the benefit of the Australian people. Therefore, its generous interlibrary lending policy will be maintained in the new building. It has now been possible for the first time to provide those working in the building with accommodation of the standard expected of a national library. The use of the reading rooms has accordingly increased steadily since they became available for use on 19 August. The number of visits to the reading rooms for the purpose of study was recorded as 31,301. Of these, the 5,673 visits to the Advanced Studies, Microfilm, Rare Books and Manuscripts Reading Rooms for research purposes included a high proportion of people from other parts of Australia and some from abroad.

The patterns of reader use which have emerged during the year indicate a high level of attendance during evenings and at weekends, with particularly large attendances in the periods before school and university examinations. Visitors from Universities outside Canberra have taken advantage of vacations to consult the Library's research collections.

Although the demand for inter-library loans within the A.C.T. has been affected to some extent by use of material within the reading rooms, it still represents a high component of service to Parliament and Government departments. The lending of serials has been greatly reduced by providing photocopies, both for A.C.T. and inter-state requests, since the occupation of the new building. Requests from other

centres for inter-library loans and photocopies have maintained a high level and increased to 24,500 requests, or 36% above those of the previous year.

The location service based upon the union catalogues maintained by the Library has been re-organised to ensure immediate response to requests for locations in other Australian and, in some cases, overseas libraries. The Council regards this service as a particularly important element in ensuring the maximum availability of the library resources of the country as a whole. Requests for locations of 12,507 items were received, or 26% more than last year. Of these 71% were satisfied, the same percentage as for 1967/68. Sixty-six per cent were located in the union catalogues, as against 59% last year and 5% were found through the *List of unlocated research books,* compared with 13% last year. It is notable that the efficiency of the union catalogues has increased, with effect on the usefulness of *LURB* as a finding tool. Reference enquiries by readers and by telephone and letter have been high and have included a notable increase in those from overseas.

MEDICAL LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

The United States National Library of Medicine has developed a computer based Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System, popularly known as MEDLARS. So far it has been made available outside the United States only to Britain and Sweden. Now it will become available to Australia following an agreement signed by the National Librarian and the Director of the National Library of Medicine in February 1969. The two institutions have agreed to co-operate so that MEDLARS might be exploited in all possible ways for the benefit of the health programmes of their respective countries. This agreement, under which the National Library has become the agency responsible for the conduct of a MEDLARS service in Australia, was the culmination of two years of investigation and planning. This was initiated by the Commonwealth Department of Health and its National Health and Medical Research Council and involved the Basser Computing Department of the University of Sydney and the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services as well as the National Library.

The NHMRC has sponsored investigations of computing aspects of MEDLARS, carried out by the Basser Computing Department, and the training of two specialist librarians from the staff of the National Library in MEDLARS indexing and search formulation techniques at the National Library of Medicine. A pilot project for the MEDLARS service will begin in 1970, in co-operation with Australian medical librarians and a full service is expected to be in operation from 1971, when the Department of Health will take over responsibility for computing functions from the Basser Computing Department.

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY SERVICES

The role of the National Library as a central source of information for Commonwealth departments and authorities was strengthened through occupancy of the new building. The Library has also continued to assist them in making their own library services more effective, in closer association with those of the National Library. Aid has been given by conducting surveys of information and staffing needs, assisting with the selection of staff and giving technical advice and specialised

instruction to officers of departmental libraries. When its own staffing situation has allowed, the National Library has seconded officers to help establish and maintain departmental library services. Assistance of various kinds has been given to a number of Commonwealth authorities including the Departments of Air, Education and Science, External Territories, Health, National Development and Prime Minister's, the A.C.T. Electricity Authority and the Public Service Board. Other libraries and organizations advised include the ACI Technical Library, Outreach Incorporated, State Library of Victoria and the University of Sydney Library. This assistance, which the National Library is pleased to provide, at present taxes its own resources. It is hoped that, as other schools of librarianship develop, the Library will be able to play a more active role in providing technical advice and refresher courses to departmental library officers.

A related service, under which the National Library provides reference collections of Australian material to our Embassies, High Commissions and other posts abroad, has continued to receive considerable attention during the year and a number of inter-departmental meetings was held to make the libraries more useful. A provisional manual has been prepared and sent to the posts. This includes a basic list of books to be supplied to all posts. The stocks at all libraries have been reviewed in the terms of this manual and progressively supplemented during the year to improve the overall standards. This development and the increase by 10% in the number of libraries served, now 75, required a considerable increase in the supply of books, 7,400 books in all being sent.

LIBRARY SERVICES TO COMMONWEALTH TERRITORIES

The geographical expansion of Canberra presents continuing problems to meet the rapid population growth in physically dispersed situations. During the year the Canberra Public Library Service has opened new Boys and Girls Libraries at Curtin and O'Connor. Service to Belconnen was introduced both through the mobile library and by the establishment of an interim service at the Community Centre. A similar project for Woden, which commenced service in the Hughes Community Centre in 1964, has been increased to a full-time branch service pending the construction of a District Library. Construction of the first permanent District Library at Dickson continued and the project is nearing completion.

Present activity and future developments make substantial demands on the staff and material resources of the Public Library Service. Almost 1,000,000 volumes were issued to nearly 48,000 registered readers. The total bookstock now approaches 250,000 volumes, and the wide range of demand made on it is reflected in the high level of activity of reader reservations for particular items which this year totalled 22,859 volumes.

Assistance to Commonwealth Territories has continued through the provision of bulk loans and the purchase of library materials in specific categories for the public libraries of the Northern Territory.

CONTROL OF THE COLLECTIONS

The rapid growth of the collections continues to provide a problem of control. However steps were taken during the year to improve the position. A stocktake of

the Library's book collections, which in the last twenty years have necessarily been rehoused on several occasions, was begun in January. It is expected to extend over a number of years.

During the year intermediate control procedures were also tightened to ensure that new accessions are quickly made available to readers. Within twenty-four hours of accessioning, all items of the book collections are recorded in the catalogue and shelved by running numbers for easy retrieval. In addition, new material under intermediate control is shelved in language groups where holders of readers' tickets are permitted to browse.

The use of Library of Congress cards also resulted in a higher output of cataloguing than could otherwise be achieved. Experience in the operation of these procedures indicates the need to examine the relation of professional to non-professional duties in the cataloguing area. Of the total collections, 72% are now under full control, meaning that all items in this category are fully catalogued, indexed and retrievable for all reader and administrative purposes. Of the remainder 26% are under intermediate control, so that books known by author can be retrieved through the catalogues and 2% are under initial control, being in the process of accessioning. The number of titles catalogued during the year was 36,383, or 5% more than the previous year.

NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Australia, through the National Library, continues to co-operate with the Library of Congress in the Shared Cataloguing Program, a co-operative scheme of benefit to libraries internationally. The number of titles catalogued for both this programme and the Catalogue Card Service for Australian Publications continued to grow. Use of this Card Service has greatly increased; during the year, demand rose from 147,000 cards in 1967/68 to 501,000 cards. A pilot project to test demand for a similar service to provide catalogue cards for books published overseas will be concluded in August.

Following discussions with the Australian Book Publishers Association and the Standard Book Numbering Agency in London, the National Library has undertaken to act as the Australian Agency for the international Standard Book Numbering Scheme from the end of 1969. Standard Book Numbers will completely supersede National Library Registry Numbers. Already many Australian publishing houses which are subsidiaries of overseas publishers are using Standard Book Numbers as well as Registry Numbers and early Australian entry into the scheme is seen as a matter of importance.

In August, the Principal Librarian, Bibliographical Services Section, returned from a three month tour of the United States, Canada and Great Britain where he investigated EDP applications in libraries. Following his report, Council has approved the development of such services on an integrated national basis and a proposal that the National Library should act as the national agency for the presentation of bibliographical data in machine readable form. This would involve international co-operation, particularly with the Library of Congress where studies and experiments have produced a format known as MARC (Machine Readable Catalog) for bibliographical data.

The Library has given the Department of Education and Science bibliographical assistance and advice in assessing and listing the publications compiled by recipients of grants from the Australian Research Grants Committee. Assistance was also given to the Australian Institute of Urban Studies in compiling a preliminary edition of a bibliography of urban studies in Australia.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOGUES

The integration of the main retrospective files of the National Union Catalogue of Monographs for imprints up to and including 1959 and the current files for 1960 and later imprints was begun during the year to provide a more efficient service. This major task, which involved the refiling of 800,000 cards, was completed in six months. The complete integration programme will take some time.

The number of entries reported to the Union Catalogue increased over that for 1967/68 by 14% to 462,000. These entries have been quickly processed to make them searchable for the location service, the increased use of which is reported elsewhere. It is proposed to increase the scope of the union catalogue by including the resources of the major special libraries. A survey of approximately 90 libraries, selected with the assistance of State Librarians, the Book Resources Committees of AACOBS and the Special Libraries Section of the Library Association of Australia, will be conducted in the coming year.

Progress on the revision of *Serials in Australian libraries: social sciences and humanities* has been substantial, though less than previously envisaged. Revised pages for A and B sections were printed and editorial work on C-F sections undertaken. The Oriental Union Catalogue, which contains entries from the Australian National University and the University of Queensland as well as those of our own collections, has grown by the addition of over 5,000 cards.

AUSTRALIAN ADVISORY COUNCIL ON BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES

During the year the Library has continued to support the work of the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) by providing the Secretariat for the Council and its various special Committees and by producing publications on behalf of the Council. Sir Alister McMullin has continued as independent Chairman of the Council. The Library has been represented by the Chairman of its own Council and by the National Librarian, who was also re-elected as Chairman of the Standing Committee of AACOBS for 1968-69.

AACOBS interests cover three broad aspects of library activity: book resources, bibliographical services and library systems and procedures. The first of these is represented by the continuing activity of the various Book Resources Committees and by a new submission to the Commonwealth Government for financial aid for public library services, published under the title *Libraries for the public: a statement of needs* (1968). The Council's views on certain aspects of the Commonwealth grant for secondary school libraries have been made known to the Commonwealth Secondary Schools Libraries Committees. AACOBS has also sponsored a co-operative pilot project to improve the supply of Indonesian publications to Australian libraries. The AACOBS Committee on Medical Library Services has made preparations for a survey of Australian medical libraries and

collections. The Treasury has approved a proposal from AACOBS to designate a number of libraries as depositories for Commonwealth government publications.

The Advisory Panel on Central Cataloguing has continued to give useful advice to the Library on its central cataloguing activities. The Library was asked by AACOBS to become the agency for allocating standard book numbers for Australian publications. Attempts to arrange for the publication of an Australian newspaper index have so far been unsuccessful and the Library has been asked to make a further study of the requirements for such an index.

AACOBS is deeply interested in the application of computer methods to library systems and procedures. A new publication, *Computers and libraries: an Australian directory, 1968,* which appeared early in 1969, has superseded *Current projects in library automation.* A special Library Automation Committee is responsible for investigating problems of library automation in Australia and in particular for advising AACOBS and the Library on possible uses for the MARC computer tapes containing machine readable cataloguing data prepared by the Library of Congress.

REPRESENTATION AND ADVISORY SERVICES

The Chairman represented the Library on the Australian UNESCO Committees for Letters and for Libraries and Related Fields, on the Library Association of Australia as its Institutional Member and on the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services. He also remained Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Commonwealth Literary Fund and a member of the governing bodies of the State Library of South Australia and the University of Adelaide Library. The Deputy Chairman continued as independent Chairman of AACOBS.

The affairs of the National Library were also helped by the association of other members of the Council with library authorities in the States. Sir Peter Crisp continued as the Chairman of the Tasmanian Library Board and Sir Harold Wyndham as a Trustee of the Public Library of New South Wales and as Chairman of the Library Board of New South Wales during 1968.

Dr. Hoff served on the Executive Committee of the Second David Nichol Smith Memorial Seminar. She also represented the Council on the Committee of Trustees of the National Photographic Index of Australian Birds, of which Sir Leonard Huxley is also a member.

The National Librarian maintained his association with a wide variety of learned bodies and government and other organizations and committees in accordance with the Council's policy of making the special experience of the staff widely available to those concerned with study and research and cultural affairs. Among these bodies were AACOBS, the Australian Humanities Research Council, the Australian National Film Board, the Commonwealth Literary Fund, the Social Science Research Council and several of the UNESCO Committees, including that on Libraries and Related Fields. Following his representation of the National Library at the Conference on Southeast Asian Research Materials in Indonesia, the National Librarian remained there to advance a scheme for cooperative acquisition of Indonesian publications on behalf of Australian libraries generally. He then visited Singapore, Malaysia, Japan and the Philippines to examine the Library's activities in these countries and to seek private collections for addition to the Library. In

Indonesia and Malaysia the government authorities took advantage of his presence for consultation on their emerging national library services.

During his absence the Assistant National Librarian, C.A. Burmester, conducted the Library's activities. He later visited Hobart to advise on the provision of services to the Parliament of Tasmania. Other senior members of the staff maintained close relations with organizations and people in their relevant areas of work and represented the Library at meetings.

The Library has maintained and developed its representation abroad through its Liaison Officers and their staffs in London and New York. These officers are also responsible for the direction of important reference services relating to Australia based on their special knowledge and on the substantial collections maintained by the Library of Australia House in London and the Consulate-General in New York.

EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

The Council reaffirms its view that fundamental education for librarianship is best provided in formal educational institutions and welcomes the proposed establishment of several independent schools of librarianship. It hopes that these schools will help to overcome the present difficulties in recruiting professional staff. Until they are fully established, the National Library will continue to operate its own Training School in teaching for the Registration Examination of the Library Association of Australia. As a result, the pressing need for a comprehensive formal in-service training programme for its own staff cannot be met.

At the end of 1968 twenty-eight Commonwealth graduate trainees completed library qualifications at the University of New South Wales and the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Fourteen of these were nominated for positions of Librarian in the National Library and 14 for Commonwealth Departments. In addition, 38 matriculant trainees completed their course of studies, 12 being appointed to the National Library as Library Officers and 26 to Commonwealth Departments. At the National Library Training School 145 students attempted 480 papers of the Registration Examination of the Library Association of Australia and passed in 366, 25 with merit. Four of the 5 merits for the whole of Australia in Paper 9A were achieved by students at the Training School. The overall pass rate of 76% compared very favourably with the national average of 60%.

In 1969 43% of all full-time library trainees for Commonwealth Government purposes are studying at the University of New South Wales and the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. The remaining 57% are studying in the National Library Training School. Twenty-five graduate trainees are enrolled, 24 at the University of New South Wales and one at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Ten of these are nominated for the National Library and 15 for Commonwealth Departments. Twenty of the 62 matriculant trainees are for the National Library and 42 are for Commonwealth Departments. Seventeen of the matriculant trainees are enrolled at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and the remaining 55 are at the National Library Training School. The School's total enrolment is 159. This includes 20 members of the National Library staff, 4 from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library, 19 from Commonwealth

Departmental libraries and 18 from the Australian National University. Among the 43 students from other sources are teachers in charge of school libraries in the A.C.T., a number of married women and 3 private students from overseas.

In recruitment, training and placement of Commonwealth trainees, the Library enjoys the fullest cooperation of the Public Service Board and Commonwealth Departments.

FINANCE

The amount paid to the National Library of Australia from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in the financial year 1968-69 was $3,228,000. These funds and the balance brought forward were expended or substantially committed during the year. Statements of Receipts and Expenditure for the financial year 1968-69 are appended. These statements have been submitted to the Auditor-General for the Commonwealth, who has reported to the Minister in accordance with Section 27 (3) of the *National Library Act 1960-1967*. The Auditor-General's report is also appended.

STAFF

A net gain in the number of professional staff of 7 Librarians and 6 Library Officers brought the total to 112, comprising 80 Librarians and 32 Library Officers. Unfilled vacancies at the end of the year numbered 11 Librarians and 10 Library Officers. Trainees expected to graduate at the end of 1969 include 10 Librarians and 8 Library Officers.

During the year the Library lost a number of experienced officers by promotion, transfer or retirement. N.S. Lynravn and L.S. Lake, who had served the Library faithfully and well during its most formative years, retired. F.J. Balnaves and Miss C.J. Maguire, who developed the Library's substantial training programme, resigned to accept important teaching posts in tertiary institutions, Mr. Balnaves as first Principal Lecturer at the Canberra College of Advanced Education and Miss Maguire as Lecturer in the School of Librarianship at the University of New South Wales. Others whose services will be missed include J. Bolto, Miss M. Byrne, G.A. Kosa, Mrs. F. Meadowcroft Miss B. Merritt, Mrs. J. Pellegrino and Mrs. L. Rheault.

W.T. Cations has been selected to replace A.J. Walker as Deputy Liaison Officer in London and C. Boreham has been seconded for duty in the Library at the Australian Embassy at Washington.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LIBRARY

By virtue of Section 17 of the *National Library Act* the National Librarian is the executive officer of the Council and has, under the Council, the conduct of the affairs of the Library. Work is decentralized through a structure of six sections which are co-ordinated through the Assistant National Librarian. The senior officers of the Library and their sections at present are:

EXECUTIVE	
National Librarian	H.L. White, C.B.E., M.A. (Melb.), F.L.A.A.
Assistant National Librarian	C.A. Burmester, B.A. (W.A.)
Director of Publications	VACANT
Secretary to the Council	E.R. Vellacott, B.A. (Melb.), A.L.A.A.
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	
Principal Librarian	Miss D.J. Penfold, B.Ec. (Syd.), A.L.A.A.
Chief Acquisition Librarian	Miss J.A. Baskin, B.A. (Melb.), A.L.A.A.
Chief Selection Librarian	Miss M. Linley, B.A., B.Com. (Qld.), A.L.A.A.
Senior Selection Librarians	R.A. Baker, B.A., Dip.Ed. (U.N.E.), Dip.Lib. (N.S.W.)
	R.T. Stone, B.A.(Melb.), Dip. Lib.(N.S.W.)
Senior Gift & Exchange Librarian	V. Wehner, B.A.(Melb.), Dip.Lib.(N.S.W.), A.L.A.A.
Senior Preparation Librarian	W. Cations, B.A.(Monash), A.L.A.A.
Senior Liaison Librarian, A.A.C.O.B.S.	C. Boreham, B.A., Dip.Ed.(Qld.),Dip. Lib. (N.S.W.)
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES	
Principal Librarian	Miss J. Kenny, B.A.(Qld.), A.L.A.A.
Chief Cataloguer	Miss B.A. Wood, B.A.(Qld.), A.L.A.A.
Chief Editor, National Bibliography	Mrs. J.C. Braithwaite, B.A.(Syd.), A.L.A.A.
Senior Cataloguers, Monographs	Miss J.E. Flesch, B.A.(Melb.), A.L.A.A.
	Miss F.E. Rose, B.A.(Tas.), A.L.A.A.
Senior Cataloguer, Australian	Mrs. E.A. McDonald, B.A.(A.N.U.), Dip.Lib.(N.S.W.)
Senior Cataloguer, Serials	Miss J. Hocking, B.A.(W.A.),A.L.A.A.
Senior Cataloguer, Revision	J. Van Pelt, LL.M.(Batavia), A.L.A.A.
Editor, National Union Catalogue	Miss J. de Bear, B.A.(A.N.U.), A.L.A.A.
Editor, Current Australian Bibliography	Miss A.J. Wilson, B.Sc.(Nott.),A.L.A., A.L.A.A.
Senior Specialist Librarian, Orientalia	Sing-Wu Wang, B.A.(Chekiang)
Senior Librarian, Australian MEDLARS Centre	J. Vaughan, B.Sc.(Lond.), Dip.Lib. (N.S.W.), A.L.A.A.
USER SERVICES	
Principal Librarian	W.D. Thorn, B.Com.(Melb.), A.L.A.A.
Chief Librarian, Australian Studies	Mrs. P. Fanning, M.B.E., B.A.(Tas.), A.L.A.A.
Chief Reference Librarian	Mrs. M. Vellacott, B.A.(Syd.), Dip.Lib. (N.S.W.), A.L.A.A.

Co-ordinator of Special Resources	R.J. Wallace, B.A. (Syd.)
Senior Reference Librarians	I. Kepars, B.A.(Melb.), A.L.A.A.
	Miss M.P. Sexton, B.A.(Melb.), A.L.A.A.
	Miss B. Udris, B.A.(A.N.U.),Dip.Lib. (N.S.W.), A.L.A.A.
Senior Specialist Librarian Maps	T.M. Knight, B.A.(Lond.),Dip.Ed. (Cantab.), F.R.G.S.
Senior Specialist Librarian Films	C. Gilbert, B.A., LL.B.(Syd.)
Senior Specialist Librarian Pictorial	Miss C.E. Kiss, B.A.(Syd.), A.L.A.A.
Senior Specialist Librarian Rare Books	I.J. Page, B.A.(Melb.)

EXTENSION SERVICES

Chief Extension Librarian and Canberra Public Librarian	W.D. Richardson, B.A.(Sheff.), F.L.A., A.L.A.A.
Senior Extension Librarian	Mrs. S.F. Malcolm, B.A.(Melb.), Dip. Lib.(N.S.W.)
Senior Branch Librarian	VACANT

TRAINING AND LIAISON SERVICES

Director of Training	T.C. Triffitt, B.A.(Tas.), A.L.A.A.
Senior Specialist Librarians	K.C. Gilmore, B.A.(W.A.), A.L.A.A.
	Miss M.P. Baggott, B.A.(Syd.), A.L.A.A.

ESTABLISHMENT AND FINANCE SECTION

Director	R.A. Allen, B.A.(Syd.)
Special Projects Officer	G.E. Clark
Work Study Officer	W.K. Oakes
Accountant	E. Burns
Establishments Officer	W.D. Crawford

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES

Chief Liaison Librarian, London	P.H. Saunders, B.A.(Tas.), A.L.A.A.
Senior Liaison Librarian, New York	R.R. Paton, B.A.(Melb.), A.L.A.A.

CONCLUSION

The Council records its pleasure that in the Queen's Birthday Honours the Honourable Mr. Justice Crisp and Dr. Wyndham, members of the Council, were created Knights Bachelor and Mrs. Pauline Fanning, Chief Librarian, Australian studies, was made a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

The Council also pays a warm tribute to the National Librarian and his staff for their keen devotion to the work of the Library during this eventful year.

Statements of Receipts and Expenditure
for the financial year 1968-69

Report of the Auditor-General for the Commonwealth

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1968-69

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT

Receipts

	$	c
Balance of Cash at Reserve Bank of Australia, Canberra City, A.C.T. at 1 July 1968		94,150.00
Consolidated Revenue Fund Appropriation		3,228,000.00
Recoveries from Australian Territories		2,267.02
Miscellaneous Receipts		64,713.30
		3,389,130.32

Expenditure

Salaries		1,529,342.42
PURCHASE OF LIBRARY MATERIAL – NATIONAL LIBRARY		
Purchase of Books	449,005.99	
Purchase of Periodicals and Newspapers	69,325.12	
Purchase of Special Resources (Films, Maps, Pictorial Material)	154,775.26	
Copying of Australian Historical Records	12,480.35	
Total Purchase of Library Material		685,586.72
Purchase of Books for Australian Territories (Recoverable)		4,220.11
Binding of the Collections		103,131.19
Canberra Public Library Service		224,740.75
Printing and Publications		75,256.55
Purchase of Furniture and Equipment		124,945.95
Travelling and Subsistence		91,698.51
Library Council Fares and Allowances		5,460.96
Purchase of Library Supplies and Office Requisites		48,663.41
Postage, Telegrams and Telephone Services		64,999.57
Freight and Cartage		69,250.58
Building Maintenance and Services		265,525.61
Other General Expenses		96,756.71
Advances	(Cr.)	592.03
Balance of Cash at Reserve Bank of Australia, Canberra City, A.C.T. at 30 June 1969		143.31
		3,389,130.32

H.L. WHITE
National Librarian

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1968-69

NATIONAL LIBRARY TRUST ACCOUNT

Receipts

	$ c
Balance of Cash at Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, Canberra City, A.C.T. at 1 July 1968	642.32
Bank Interest	22.62
	664.94

Expenditure

Expenditure	NIL
Balance of Cash at Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, Canberra City, A.C.T. at 30 June 1969	664.94
	664.94

H.L. WHITE
National Librarian

Auditor-General's Office,
Canberra, A.C.T.
9 September 1969

Dear Sir,

National Library of Australia

In compliance with section 27 (3) of the National Library Act 1960-1967, the Council has submitted a Statement of Receipts and Expenditure – Administrative Account and a Statement of Receipts and Expenditure – National Library Trust Account for the year ended 30 June 1969. Copies of the statements are attached for your information.

The statements are in the form approved under the provisions of section 27 (2) of the Act.

I now report that, in my opinion –

(a) the financial statements are based on proper accounts and records;

(b) the statements are in agreement with the accounts and records and show fairly the financial operations of the Library for the year ended 30 June 1969; and

(c) the receipt and expenditure of moneys by the Library during the year have been in accordance with the Act.

Yours faithfully,

V.J.W. SKERMER
Auditor-General for the Commonwealth

The Right Honourable the Prime Minister,
Parliament House,
Canberra. A.C.T.

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